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**FEA Collaborative Tool Requirements  
Draft Report, Version 0.4**

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**October 2005**



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# 1 Executive Summary

The government-wide scope and mission of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) both enables and requires unprecedented levels of collaboration across agencies and programs. Enhanced and expanded collaboration is essential to achieving the vision of citizen-centric services as outlined in the Presidential Management Agenda (PMA), and realization of cost savings through reuse and consolidation of Information Technology (IT) assets governmentwide. Technologies for enabling this level of collaboration (e.g., portals, knowledge management repositories, sophisticated search capabilities) are relatively mature, but attempts to apply this technology to the demands of the FEA program and other government-wide initiatives has been limited. The approach of this study included:

- Defining the broad functional requirements for collaboration on FEA and related eGov topics, from the perspective of the primary FEA user communities (enterprise architects, IT capital planners, and cross-agency Line of Business partners),
- Understanding how legacy FEA collaboration tools, namely the FEA Management System (FEAMS) and the Component Organization and Registration Environment (CORE.gov), support these requirements, and
- Identifying and prioritizing the gaps (unmet needs) between requirements and legacy tool functionality.

This document provides an analysis of the requirements, in relation to functionality provided by current tools, and describes summary use cases for desired functionality of supporting tools. Existing tools provide some of the functionality needed, but there are gaps between the requirements and the capabilities of existing tools.

## 2 Project Overview

The project and resulting deliverable is in response to the 2005 FEA strategic initiative to enhance the value and business benefits of collaboration tools<sup>1</sup>. For the purposes of this project, the term “collaborative tool” is broadly defined as any automated tool that:

- Facilitates cross-agency dialog and the capability for communities to work together across the federal government, or
- Provides a knowledgebase of governmentwide information assets needed to support each phase of the IT life cycle (i.e., architect, invest, implement), such as best practices, relevant governance models, approved architectural artifacts, component descriptions, etc.

Using this definition, the project sought to answer these questions:

1. What are the high-level functional requirements for collaboration around FEA information? (section 3.0)
2. How and to what extent do the legacy FEA collaboration tools support these requirements? (section 4.2)

### 2.1 Scope

The project focused on the high-level functional requirements for collaboration on FEA related information, from the perspective of three primary FEA customer communities:

1. Enterprise architects, to include FEA, agency, segment and solution architects
2. IT capital planners,
3. Stakeholders and participants in LOB initiatives

The functional scope includes all phases of the IT Life Cycle, and consideration of how the legacy FEA collaboration tools (i.e., FEAMS and CORE.gov) support the processes within each life cycle phase, as depicted below:

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<sup>1</sup> Enabling Citizen-Centered Electronic Government, 2005-2006 FEA PMO Action Plan, March 2005

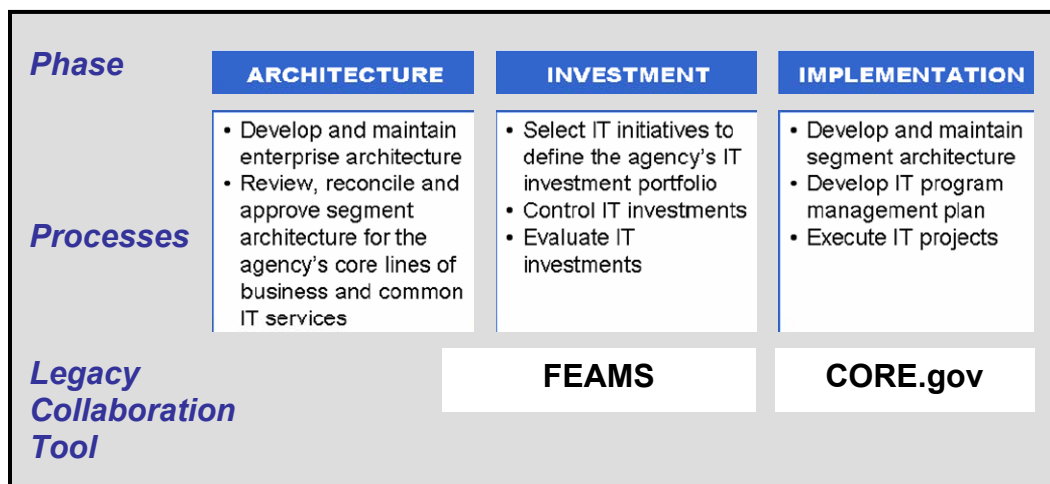


Figure 2.1-1: IT Life Cycle Phases and Legacy FEA Collaboration Tools

The positioning of FEAMS and CORE.gov in the above diagram represents an approximate mapping to the life-cycle phases, but is not indicative of the breadth or depth of coverage of the requirements within each phase. Tools supporting the architecture phase (e.g., modeling and repository capabilities) reside exclusively at the agency level, with a dearth of capabilities at the FEA or cross-agency level. This represents a significant need and opportunity to enable the overall FEA objectives.

The requirements within the above functional scope were defined at a relatively high-level of abstraction, but do not include the level of specificity needed to acquire or develop new tool capabilities. However, the use cases presented in this document are expected to provide context and serve as a starting point for subsequent design and implementation initiatives to evolve and refine the requirements as needed.

Several tools such as [www.ET.gov](http://www.ET.gov) and web sites based on Wiki technology were identified in the course of the study which could also be mapped to the IT Life Cycle phases. Though analysis of these tools was beyond the scope of the project, their general role is acknowledged, and they will be appropriately considered in future analyses.

## 2.2 Target User Community & Value Proposition

The FEA has a broad and diverse constituency. Within this constituency, the project focused on the needs of three particular customer communities, as noted in the project scope: enterprise architects, IT capital planners, and LOB stakeholders/participants. For all of these communities, an integrated FEA collaborative tool portfolio would provide an enhanced ability to:

- Discover opportunities to reuse existing IT solutions governmentwide, or partner with other agencies on the development/implementation of shared IT solutions

- Initiate and manage collaboration across agencies on the development of shared solutions, and/or the business and operational models to implement the solution across agency boundaries
- Access relevant FEA, eGov and related governmentwide information assets to facilitate development of shared or reusable solutions

The specific value proposition from the perspective of each target user community includes, but is not limited to the following:

User Community	Basic Value
Enterprise Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides the ability to share EA artifacts across agencies</li> <li>▪ Enables cross-agency collaboration on development of reusable business models, EA artifacts, definition of cross-agency value streams, etc.</li> <li>▪ Provides access to best practices and lessons learned from other EA practitioners, and a clearinghouse of relevant policies, procedures, etc.</li> <li>▪ Provides a registry of reusable components, vetted through a mature governance process</li> </ul>
IT Capital Planners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enables discovery of redundant or similar IT investments across agencies, representing opportunities to partner on shared solutions</li> <li>▪ Provides the ability to organize a cross-agency community for development and management of proposed IT solutions (as a sponsor for a shared solution)</li> <li>▪ Provides the ability to engage in and actively contribute to existing communities of interest (as a consumer or partner in a shared solution)</li> <li>▪ Provides the ability to peruse basic information on all major IT investments, on a governmentwide basis.</li> </ul>
LOB Stakeholders & Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides access to repeatable LOB development processes, presented in a consistent manner across the various LOBs</li> <li>▪ Provides a clearinghouse of LOB program oriented information, such as scope statements, schedules, migration plans, cost and benefits, etc., presented in a consistent manner across LOBS (same look and feel, navigation scheme, etc.).</li> <li>▪ Provides access to lessons learned and best practices pertaining to LOBs</li> <li>▪ Facilitates cross-agency collaboration and sharing of pertinent information to develop the LOB business case and architecture.</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Objective

The objective is to establish a strategy for evolving the FEA collaborative tool portfolio to ensure optimal value and benefit to stakeholders and users, predicated on a sound and holistic understanding of customer needs and priorities. The intent is to guide and inform future decisions on the direction and make-up of the FEA collaborative tool portfolio.

The supporting documentation regarding the requirements (i.e., use cases) is focused exclusively on meeting the above objective, while providing a starting point for subsequent initiatives to design and implement future collaborative technology solutions.

## 2.4 Methodology

The project used a “clean slate” approach to identifying user and stakeholder requirements, independent of the tools currently in place (FEAMS and CORE.gov) to ostensibly support these requirements. The intent was to establish a broad and unbiased understanding of the overall requirements, against which the services and capabilities of the current tools can be compared to ensure alignment and uncover enhancement opportunities. To accomplish this, a four-step process was used:

1. Identification and analysis of stakeholder and user requirements and priorities, based on interviews of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)<sup>2</sup> representing a cross-section of federal agencies and governmentwide eGov initiatives<sup>3</sup>. User requirements were captured in the form of industry standard Use Cases to describe the interaction between the various human actors (e.g., architects, IT capital planners, etc.) and the envisioned “collaboration environment”. SME’s interviewed were promised anonymity to encourage candor in their responses.
2. A survey of legacy FEA collaborative tools (namely, FEAMS and CORE.gov) to identify and document the requirements supported, user communities served, and services and capabilities they offer. A consistent template for describing these tools was employed to enable an “apples to apples” comparison and facilitate mapping of the tools to the larger business requirements during the gap analysis.
3. A gap analysis to identify how the current tools align to the broad requirements, resulting in a matrix that identifies unmet requirements, possible overlap, and potential opportunities to enhance or augment the current toolset to better meet the needs of the target user community.
4. An alternatives analysis to determine the options and optimal strategy for filling identified gaps, with consideration of priorities and opportunities.

To validate the project results and provide guidance on implementation of the methodology, an independent steering committee comprised of six senior stakeholders and key user representatives was employed.

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<sup>2</sup> Appendix A-1 delineates the questions that were asked of SMEs during the interview process

<sup>3</sup> Appendix A-2 provides a profile of the SME’s who participated in the interview process and comprise the source of the requirements

### 3 Functional Requirements / Use Cases

The functional requirements for FEA collaboration tools were derived from SME user interviews and documented in the form of high-level use cases. Both the SME interviews and resulting use cases were structured to capture the level of detail necessary to meet the project objective, with a focus on the human actors and their fundamental requirements/interactions. Detailed requirements such as system actors, exceptions, and extensions to the basic use cases are beyond the scope of this study.

#### 3.1 Use Case Summary

The requirements derived from the SME user interviews can be logically grouped into four major categories or “summary” use cases:

- Managing Portal Access
- Managing Portal Content
- Discovering EA and LOB Related Information
- Collaborating on Governmentwide Opportunities

Each of these summary use cases is comprised of a number of detailed use cases as depicted below:

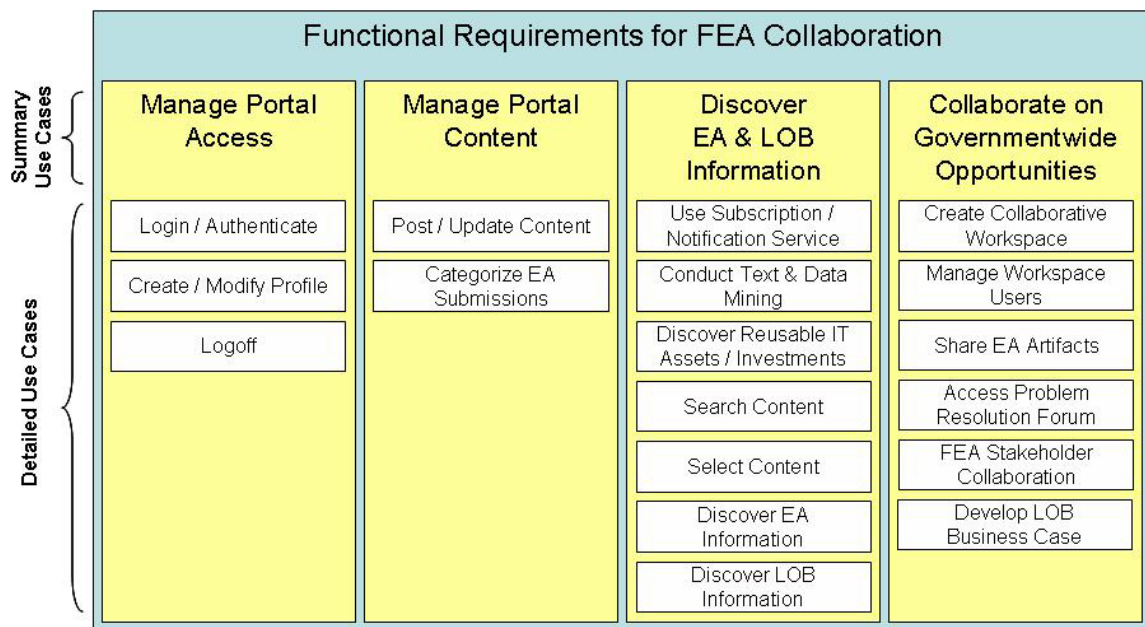


Figure 3.1-1: FEA Collaboration Use Cases

A unique identifier was assigned to each use case to facilitate organizing and managing the requirements. Each use case was also assigned a subjective priority rating, as derived from the SME interview results. Use case priorities may facilitate development of a phased implementation approach, and support identification of “low hanging fruit” opportunities. Priorities range from high (indicating a critical function), to medium (relatively important, but not critical) and low (nice to have).

The following is an inventory and brief overview of the use cases:<sup>4</sup>

ID	Title	Priority <sup>5</sup>	Summary
1	Summary Use Case: Manage Portal Access	High	Presents the detailed use cases that are pertinent to managing system access
2	Login / Authenticate	High	Handles user authentication and authorization
3	Create/Modify Profile	High	Allows portal users to specify the kind of information they are interested in and need to access
4	Log Off	High	Handles the proper logging off of users
5	Summary Use Case: Manage Portal Content	High	Presents the detailed use cases that are pertinent to managing EA and LOB related data and content
6	Post/Update Content	High	Outlines the requirements to manage portal content to ensure the proper categorization and update of data
7	Categorize EA Submissions	Medium	Outlines the requirement for categorizing agency EA submissions to help streamline the EA assessment process
8	Summary Use Case: Discover EA & LOB Information	High	Presents the detailed uses cases that are pertinent to finding/discovering EA and LOB related data
9	Discover EA Information	High	Outlines the requirements for a central repository of EA data that is accessible by architects, capital planners and LOB participants
10	Discover LOB Information	High	Outlines the requirements for an LOB knowledgebase with relevant LOB data including LOB Management Information (scope, status, schedule, etc) and LOB Architecture Data.

<sup>4</sup> Detailed use case descriptions are provided in Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> Definitions for priorities assigned is provided in Appendix B

ID	Title	Priority <sup>5</sup>	Summary
11	Conduct Data and Text Mining	Medium	Outlines the requirements to conduct data and text mining to identify trends and patterns in agency investment data that are not readily apparent
12	Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets	High	Outlines the requirements to enable the discovery of reusable IT investments and assets to encourage cross-agency collaboration and partnering opportunities
13	Search Content	High	Outlines the requirement to search portal content using key words and other search techniques
14	Select Content	High	Outlines the requirement for users to select content that they wish to operate on (view, update, download, etc.)
15	Use Subscription/ Notification Service	High	Outlines the requirement for portal users to subscribe to portal content they are interested in so that they can be automatically notified when content is posted or changed
16	Summary Use Case: Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities	High	Presents the detailed use cases that are pertinent to cross-agency collaboration
17	Create Collaborative Workspace	High	Outlines the requirement to create collaborative workspaces and private work zones for users with similar interests
18	Manage Workspace Users	High	Outlines the requirement to manage the security profiles of the users of collaborative workspaces
19	Share EA Artifacts	High	Outlines the requirements to share EA artifacts in order to find efficiencies, opportunities to collaborate on similar initiatives, etc.
20	Develop LOB Business Case	High	Outlines the requirement for LOB participants to collaborate/interact and jointly contribute to the development of the exhibit 300 business cases and related LOB documents
21	Access Problem Resolution Forum	Medium	Outlines the requirement for a government wide knowledgebase/discussion forum for FEA and eGov problem identification and resolution
22	FEA Stakeholder Collaboration	Low	Outlines the requirement for communication and collaboration amongst FEA PMO stakeholders

Table 1: Use Case Inventory and Summary Descriptions

Detailed descriptions of the above use cases are outlined in Appendix B. *This appendix represents the essence of the functional requirements, and documents the baseline against which the legacy FEA collaboration tools are compared to identify gaps.*

## 3.2 Overarching Requirements

A number of patterns and common themes emerged from the SME interviews which constitute overarching or thematic requirements. These include:

- Users overwhelmingly pointed to the need for a “one-stop-shop” portal or clearinghouse for FEA and LOB related data, citing the confusion and practical barriers attributable to the current plethora of web sites and sources of this information.
- The need for a “whole picture view” of information, such that information related to a given topic is presented or readily available with a mouseclick (e.g., a user viewing an LOB scope document may wish to also see its organizational structure)
- A user friendly and intuitive interface
- Content needs to be accurate and current, with the ability to determine its lineage (e.g., source and authority)

## 4 Current Systems and Gap Analysis

This section documents the results of a survey of the high-level business requirements supported by the legacy FEA collaborative tools (namely, FEAMS and CORE.gov), and a mapping of these tools to the broad collaboration requirements outlined in the use cases.

*Note: The mappings in Table 4.2-1 are intended to show how well the current tools support the broad requirements identified from the SME interviews and documented in the use cases. As stated in the project objectives, the intent is to guide and inform future decisions on the direction and make-up of the FEA collaborative tool portfolio, as opposed to establishing definitive and precise mappings. Further refinement of the mappings may be produced by subsequent analysis initiatives as needed.*

### 4.1 Legacy FEA Collaboration Tools

FEAMS and CORE.gov comprise the current FEA collaboration tool portfolio. CORE.gov is in the process of transitioning from a singular and “integrated” collaboration and component registry environment to two separate but related tools: one that focuses on the registration of “approved” governmentwide components, with enhanced search

and discovery capabilities, and an autonomous tool<sup>6</sup> to support the collaboration and knowledge management needs of established and emerging communities of interest governmentwide. This new CORE.gov environment was considered a legacy tool for the purposes of this study.

Appendices C-1 and C-2 provide a detailed characterization of the CORE.gov and FEAMS tools, respectively. The following is a summary description of both legacy tools.

#### 4.1.1 CORE.gov

Scope and Objectives: CORE.gov is a web enabled tool intended to encourage and enable discovery and consistent use/reuse of business processes and FEA components within and across federal agencies. The CORE solution incorporates a vetted component governance process to facilitate the full life-cycle management of components, and a registry capability to facilitate discovery of these components. CORE also provides collaborative capabilities to include space for project management activities and documents and on-line community of interest dialogs with role based access.

User Community: CORE.gov serves a wide variety of users, including agency architects (at the enterprise, segment and solution levels), component owners and developers, and program managers and stakeholders. The collaborative portion of the CORE solution can support virtually any recognized or emerging community of interest. Current CORE.gov users include federal, state and local entities.

Functionality, Services and Capabilities: CORE.gov provides a collaboration environment to promote the integration of federal inter-agency and intra-agency work to avoid reinventing the wheel and duplicating enterprise and architectural component development. Capabilities include shared document storage and access, announcements and listserv, and version control. CORE.gov also provides a resource space for discussion and management of common business solutions (e.g., reusable business processes, technical components, white papers, best practices, etc.). Finally CORE.gov provides a registry of components, which are categorized using the taxonomies of the FEA PRM, BRM, SRM, TRM and the first iteration of the DRM.

Current Status: As noted above, CORE.gov is in the process of migrating to a new web-enabled registry capability, augmented with a separate collaboration tool. The former is the latest iteration of a production application that has been in existence for approximately two years, under the auspices of the Federal CIO Council AIC. The product behind the collaboration tool is being replaced. The new product provides robust state-of-the-art collaboration capabilities to enable CORE.gov to serve a potentially larger and more diverse user community. The application has a defined governance model, with an established steering committee for executive guidance. At

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<sup>6</sup> Based on the commercial Tomoye Ecco collaboration tool

the time of this study, the web-enabled registry/repository has been certified and accredited (C&A) for use, but the new collaboration tool has not.

#### **4.1.2 Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS)**

Scope and Objectives: FEAMS is a web enabled system that provides agencies with access to governmentwide initiatives aligned to the FEA, so as to enable discovery of opportunities for cross-agency collaboration and reuse of IT solutions. The objective of FEAMS is to promote the sharing of information about approved IT investments among federal agencies.

User Community: The primary FEAMS user community consists of agency IT capital planners and enterprise architects. Due to the sensitive nature of the pre-decisional budget information contained within FEAMS, users are currently limited to federal employees with a legitimate business need to access the information.

Functionality, Services and Capabilities: FEAMS provides an information-sharing environment which offers OMB and federal agencies a mechanism for discovering and identifying similar IT investments in order to possibly collaborate and form a joint investment request. This capability inherently improves federal government efficiency by promoting the discovery and re-use of existing IT resources. FEAMS provides online query and discovery capabilities into the approved budget for IT Investments, in the context of their alignment to the BRM, PRM, SRM, and TRM. This high-level sharing platform allows agencies to learn and leverage from within and across other federal agencies, and enables the identification of redundant systems and programs.

Current Status: FEAMS has been in production for approximately three years, with a user community comprised of approximately 500 registered users throughout the federal government. It has an established change control process and Configuration Control Board (CCB) to manage change, although it is a relatively static application from both a functionality and data perspective (e.g., data is refreshed on an annual basis).

### **4.2 Gap Analysis**

The detailed characterization of FEAMS and CORE.gov (section 4.1 above and Appendix C) was compared to the functional collaboration requirements (section 3 and Appendix B) to identify gaps and overlaps in coverage. This comparison yielded an understanding of how well these tools meet the broad requirements, identification of unmet needs, and areas of tool “overlap” which may indicate an opportunity for consolidation or integration of the tools, or portions thereof.

As noted in section 4.0, this analysis is tentative, due to the level of detail contained in the requirements, but is intended to yield an informed judgment of the extent to which the legacy tools support the broad requirements. The purpose of this study is to guide and inform future decisions on the direction and make-up of the FEA collaborative tool portfolio.

The extent to which the current capabilities map to broader business requirements was made using the following continuum:

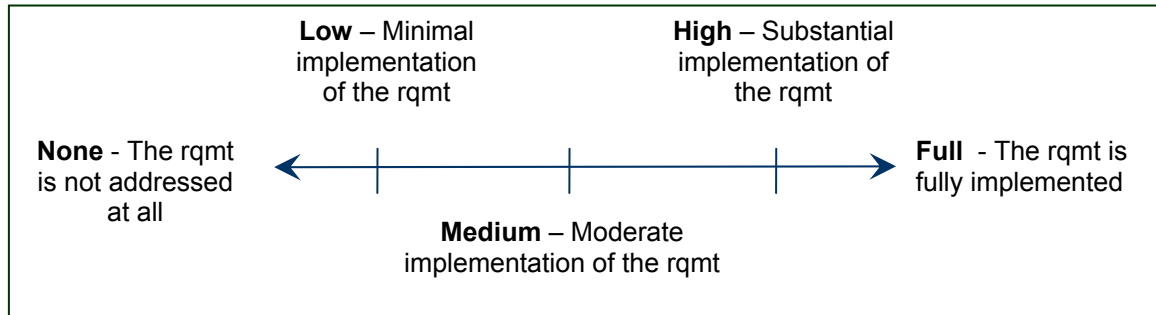


Table 4.2-1 Method used to map FEAMS and CORE.gov to the broad functional requirements and capabilities:

## 4.2.1 Mapping

Use Cases		CORE.gov					No Match	FEAMS						No Match
		Manage Access	Register Components	Search / Discover Components	Collaborate in Communities of Interest	Manage Communities of Interest		Manage Access/ Profile	Post Investment Data	Get Cross-Agency View of IT Investments	Discover Similar IT Investments and/or Redundancy	Customize Investment View through FEA Taxonomy and/or Business Roles	Access Various Reports	
Manage Access	Login / Authenticate	High						High						
	Create / Modify Profile					High <sup>7</sup>						Low		
	Logoff	Full						Full						
Manage Content	Post / Update Content		High						Medium					
	Categorize EA Submissions <sup>8</sup>						None							None
Discover EA / LOB Info	Use Subscription / Notification Service <sup>9</sup>			Medium <sup>7</sup>										None
	Conduct Text & Data Mining <sup>8</sup>						None							None
	Discover Reusable IT Assets / Investments			Medium							High		Low	
	Search Content			High						High	Medium			
	Select Content			Full						Full				
	Discover EA Information <sup>9</sup>			Low						Low	Low			
	Discover LOB Information <sup>8</sup>						None							None
Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities	Create Collaborative Workspace					Full <sup>7</sup>								None
	Manage Workspace Users					Full <sup>7</sup>								None
	Share EA Artifacts <sup>9</sup>				Low									None
	Access Problem Resolution Forum <sup>8</sup>						None							None
	FEA Stakeholder Collaboration <sup>9</sup>				Low									None
	Develop LOB Business Case <sup>9</sup>				Low					Low				

Table 4.2-1: Mapping of Legacy FEA Collaboration Tools to Functional Requirements

<sup>7</sup> Supported by Tomoye Collaboration Tool.<sup>8</sup> Requirement is not supported by CORE or FEAMS<sup>9</sup> Requirement is only minimally supported by CORE or FEAMS

## 4.2.2 Analysis of Gaps

As can be seen in the above matrix, a number of business requirements<sup>10</sup> are not provided at all or are not adequately provided by existing tools.

Requirements not met by any of the current tools are:

- Discover EA and LOB Information
  - Discover LOB Information: This requirement is not supported by any of the current tools. LOB data does not currently exist in either CORE.gov or FEAMS. As noted in Section 4.3 (Alternative Analysis) below, there are indications that CORE.gov has the basic scope and capabilities to support this requirement, but additional analysis is needed to determine if this is the best approach, and if so the nature and extent of customization that may be needed.
  - Conduct Text and Data Mining: This requirement is not supported by either of the current tools.
- Manage Content
  - Categorize EA Submissions: While both tools support generic content management capabilities, neither supports the specific requirement pertaining to the categorization of EA submissions. A categorization scheme does not exist, but once developed (by the FEA PMO) there are indications that CORE.Gov has the basic scope and capabilities to support this requirement. Further analysis is needed to determine if this is the best approach, and if so the nature and extent of customization that may be needed.
- Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities
  - Access Problem Resolution Forum: This requirement is not supported by any of the current tools, but preliminary indications are that the CORE.gov/Tomoye collaboration tool provides the capabilities to support the basic requirement, and could likely be enhanced to more fully implement the requirement. Further analysis is needed to determine if this is the best approach, and if so how much customization/development will be required.

Requirements that are not fully supported by the current tools are:

- Discover EA and LOB Info
  - Discover EA Information: This requirement is minimally supported by the current tools. The majority of the EA information specified in this use case is not currently available in FEAMS or CORE.gov. Preliminary indications are that both CORE.gov and FEAMS have the basic scope and capabilities to support the essence of this requirement. Further analysis is needed to confirm this.

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<sup>10</sup> These high level requirements and capabilities are described in the Use Cases in Appendix B.

- Discover Reusable IT Assets/Investments: This requirement is somewhat addressed by the current tools. Full realization of this requirement entails enhancements to and integration amongst the current tools.
- Use Subscription/Notification Service: This requirement is not met in FEAMS but is met to some degree by the CORE/Tomoye collaboration tool, using a keyword based subscription.
- Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities
  - Share EA Artifacts: This requirement is minimally supported by CORE.gov (in the form of a service components registry) and is not supported by FEAMS. As noted in Section 4.3 (Alternative Analysis) below, there are indications that CORE.gov has the basic scope and capabilities to support this requirement, but additional analysis is needed to determine if this is the best approach, and if so the nature and extent of customization that may be needed.
  - FEA Stakeholder Collaboration: This requirement is minimally supported by the CORE/Tomoye collaboration tool and is not supported by FEAMS. Preliminary indications are that the CORE/Tomoye collaboration tool has the basic scope and capabilities to support the essence of this requirement. Further analysis is needed to confirm this.
  - Develop LOB Business Case: This requirement is minimally supported by both the CORE/Tomoye collaboration tool and FEAMS. Once appropriate LOB related data is made available in CORE.gov and FEAMS, preliminary indications are that both the CORE/Tomoye collaboration tool and FEAMS have the basic scope and capabilities to support the essence of this requirement. Further analysis is needed to determine if this is the best approach, and if so how much customization/development will be required.

## 5 Other Considerations

In the course of the SME interviews and discussions with various principles and collaboration tool practitioners, a number of orthogonal issues and topics were raised. Individually or collectively, these could impact the efficacy of the envisioned FEA collaborative tool portfolio. Some are being explored through other initiatives in the 2005 FEA Action Plan, and demonstrate the complexities associated with the collaboration task and need for cross-pollination with related FEA initiatives. The intent of documenting these considerations is to prompt broader discussion on the cross-cutting issues, so that the findings in this study can be revised as needed based on feedback and findings from the related FEA initiatives. They are offered without value judgment or substantive analysis.

- One of the prevalent themes from the SME interviews was that the value proposition of the FEA is not well understood, especially from the agency perspective. Clarification, articulation and communication of this value proposition should naturally dispel or mitigate some of the general confusion surrounding the role and value of the FEA collaborative tools.

*Related FEA strategic initiative: Refine the FEA Value Proposition*

- Many of the enterprise architect, and to a lesser degree IT capital planning SMEs interviewed cited the level of detail in the FEA reference models as being insufficient for analysis of cross-agency opportunities. This is especially true for the BRM, with imprecise subfunction definitions that are subject to interpretation and a lack of context cited as examples. Informal and cursory solutions offered ranged from revisions to the reference models themselves to having publicly available “extensions” to the reference models which could, for example, be owned and managed by an appropriate LOB or other authority depending on the functionality involved. Depending on the validity of this feedback, it could have implications for the FEA collaborative tool environment, in that the FEA reference model taxonomy (and by extension, the subfunction definitions, etc.) permeates the design of both legacy tools.

*Related FEA strategic initiative: Engineer the FEA to Standardize Linkages between Reference Models*

- Physical submission of agency EA documents for the annual assessment process runs a gamut ranging from hardcopy documents to electronic files of various file types. A categorization scheme is needed to impose a common structure and facilitate “repeatable” management and review of EA submissions, regardless of source or document type. Resolution of this potentially impacts the content management requirements of the envisioned EA portal, assuming that the portal will host or facilitate management of the agency EA submissions.

*Related FEA strategic initiative: Measuring EA Value with the EA Assessment Program*

- The SME interviews uncovered a perceived lack of consistency across the various LOB initiatives with regards to how the governance models, processes and procedures, etc. are both documented and implemented, with the attendant suggestion that these need to be clarified and clearly communicated to agencies. Consistency of documentation across the LOBs would lower the learning curve and simplify the efforts of agencies who are participating in multiple LOBs simultaneously.

*Related FEA strategic initiative: Support the Integration of the E-Government and LoB Initiative Architectures*

- Consideration should be given to decoupling the reporting and collection of agency EA information from the IT capital planning process. This would allow more timely information (the current collection cycle is annual) and avoid unnecessarily encumbering EA information with the disclosure constraints associated with budgetary information. This pertains exclusively to FEAMS.
- CORE.gov supports state and local government entities in addition to federal agencies and programs, and it is important that their requirements are accommodated in the overall FEA collaborative tool program.

## **Appendices**

### Appendix A: Requirements Interview

A-1: Interview Questions

A-2: Interviewee Profile

### Appendix B: Detailed Use Cases

### Appendix C: Current System Profiles

C-1: CORE.gov

C-2: FEAMS

### Appendix D: Acronyms

## **Appendix A-1: Interview Questions**

### General Questions:

1. We would like to understand your information needs. Can you please explain the high level process/workflow of your job?
2. What data/information do you need at each of these steps? Where do you get this data/information today? Is there an authoritative source?
3. What particular challenges or problems are you currently facing or do you expect to face in the near future?
4. What is the impact of not having the information you need? Who else is impacted?
5. Do you communicate with people outside your agency today? If so, whom and about what? If not, why not?
6. How do you think the FEA can help you with your information needs? Do you have any specific recommendations for actions the FEA PMO can take to better support or meet your cross-agency collaboration needs?
7. In a perfect world (unlimited resources, no technical or policy constraints, etc.) how would you envision using collaboration tools to meet your business needs? Please walk us through the steps. What are the barriers to achieving this vision? (e.g., cultural challenges, policy issues, etc.)
8. What information would you need to reuse someone else's component or service? What other factors would contribute to your reuse decision?
9. Do you currently use FEAMS or CORE.gov or any other collaborative tools? If so, how have these tools been useful? Which of their capabilities have been most helpful to you? What changes would you recommend to improve the tools? If you haven't used FEAMS or CORE.gov, why haven't you?
10. What would you be willing to do to support a collaborative environment?

### Questions specific to architects:

1. As you design, do you search for similar designs in other agencies? How do you do that? What system/tools do you use? What information do you need to help you identify similar designs?
2. What information can the FEA provide to you to help you reach the next EA maturity level in collaboration and reuse?

**Appendix A-2: Interviewee Profile**

22 Subject matter Experts (SMEs) representing 15 agencies were interviewed to collect requirements. The following table provides an inventory and profile of SMEs who contributed to the requirements baseline:

Sector	Agency	Number of SME Interviews	Role		
			Architect	IT Capital Planning	LOB
Civilian	Dept of State	1	X		X
	DOE	1	X		
	DOI	1	X		
	DOL	1		X	
	DOT	2	X	X	X
	FDA	1	X		
	FDIC	1	X	X	
	FEA PMO	3	X	X	
	GSA	4	X	X	
	HHS / Federal Health Architecture	1			X
	HUD	1	X		
Defense	DoD (Defense Acquisition University)	1	X		
Homeland Defense	DHS	1	X		
Intel	NSA	2	X		
	Office of the Director of Central Intelligence	1	X		
<b>Totals:</b>		22	13	5	3

The intent was to have a reasonably broad sampling of SMEs representing all sectors of the federal government (i.e., civilian, defense, intelligence and homeland security) and all target user communities (i.e., IT capital planning, Enterprise Architecture and LOB stakeholders). Most interviewees were identified by project steering committee members, and several were the result of recommendations from interviewees themselves. All interviewees were promised anonymity to encourage candor, therefore only the agency, sector and role are provided.

## Appendix B: Detailed Use Cases

### Use Case Format and Definitions

The detailed characteristics of each use case are described in a common template, based on consistent definition of terms. The following template provides a summary “snapshot” of the use case:

<b>Use Case ID</b>	Unique identifier for use case
<b>Name</b>	The descriptive title of the use case
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Human participants in the use case
<b>Priority</b>	An indication of the general importance of the use case. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ High: A primary and critical function of the system</li><li>▪ Medium: Somewhat important for system use</li><li>▪ Low: Nice to have, but not essential for a working system</li></ul>
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	Related cases that are referenced in the main success scenario

Following the summary information, each use case also includes the following information:

- **Description:** A narrative summary of the functionality implemented by the use case.
- **Pre-Conditions:** Conditions that must be true in order for the use case to be triggered
- **Post Conditions:** Conditions that exist after the use case is completed.
- **Main Success Scenario:** Testable steps to confirm that the use case works as expected.

References to related use case are underlined and in italics (e.g., *Create/Modify Profile*).

**Summary Use Case: Manage Portal Access**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	1
<b>Name</b>	Summary Use Case: Manage Portal Access
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	Login / Authenticate Create/Modify Profile Log Off

**Description**

This use case is a summary use case that addresses the need to manage users' system access. Government employees/users with the appropriate roles are able to create user accounts to enable users to Login / Authenticate, Create/Modify Profile and Log Off. Users will be assigned the appropriate roles in accordance with their job functions, positions, agencies they belong to, etc.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User has a valid user account.

**Post-conditions****Main Success Scenario**

1. Users access the portal application
2. Users with valid user accounts are able to Login / Authenticate, Create/Modify Profiles and Log Off.

**Use Case #2: Login / Authenticate**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	2
<b>Name</b>	Login / Authenticate
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case</b>	

**Description**

This use case ensures that users who have completed a registration<sup>11</sup> process and have valid user accounts/passwords<sup>12</sup> are able to log into the EA Portal or LOB Knowledgebase/Portal.

This use cases handles user authentication and user authorization. After completing use case, users are given access to information that meets their security privileges (access control) and security levels.

This use case is invoked in cases where authentication is required, but may not be necessary for certain publicly available content within the portal.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User completes a user registration process and has a valid user account/password.

**Post-conditions**

1. User successfully logs into the portal and is granted access to content that is in line with his/her security profile.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. Use case begins when the user accesses the login page.
2. User enters a username and password.
3. System verifies the information.
4. System sets access permissions

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<sup>11</sup> A user registration process that describes how users are to request access, how requests are processed and how users are added to the system needs to be developed and implemented.

<sup>12</sup> Details about the specifics of authentication process (e.g., user names and passwords) will be defined in the next phase of the requirements analysis process.

5. User is presented with content that is appropriate to user's access permissions.

**Use Case #3: Create/Modify Profile**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	3
<b>Name</b>	Create/Modify Profile
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case</b>	Discover EA Information Discover LOB Information

**Description**

This use cases addresses the need for portal users to create/modify their profiles in order to specify the kinds of information they are interested in and need to access. By specifying a profile that meets their particular needs, they will eliminate clutter and eliminate/reduce "information overload".

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User completes the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to the EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. User creates/modifies portal profile.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User access the Create/Modify profile screen.
2. User chooses categories of content that he/she is interested in.
3. User chooses how he/she wants the content to be displayed.
4. User saves profile.

**Use Case #4: Log Off**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	4
<b>Name</b>	Log Off
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case</b>	

**Description**

The use case addresses the need for a user to log off and terminate a portal session. User will be able to logoff and prevent unauthorized access to the system until the next login.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User completes the Login / Authenticate use case.

**Post-conditions**

1. User properly logs off.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. Use case begins when the user indicates to the system the desire to log out.
2. System releases any resources allocated to the user.
3. Use case ends when the system redirects the user to the logout page.

**Summary Use Case: Manage Portal Content**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	5
<b>Name</b>	Manage Portal Content
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case</b>	

**Description**

This is a summary use case that addresses the need to manage content that is posted in the EA and LOB portals. The portals will employ the following capabilities to manage content:

- version control
- change management
- archiving (the ability to store historical documents)
- well defined categorization schemes
- well defined naming conventions and adherence to publication standards.

A content submission/approval<sup>13</sup> process will be implemented and clearly communicated.

The features outlined above will enable the EA and LOB portals present up-to-date information and that a document's lineage (source) is provided.

**Assumptions**

1. Clearly defined categorization schemes and naming conventions exist.

**Pre-conditions**

1. User completes the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to the EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. Portal content is well managed and up-to-date.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User follows a well defined content submission and approval process to manage the content of the EA and/or LOB portal.

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<sup>13</sup> Details on the content submission and approval process will be further defined in the next phase of the requirements analysis process.

2. User employs the features of the portal such as version control, change management, configuration management, archiving, categorization schemes, and naming conventions to add/modify content.
3. Portal is updated with current and up-to-date information.

### **Use Case #6: Post/Update Content**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	6
<b>Name</b>	Post/ Update Content
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	

### **Description**

This use case addresses one of the core requirements of the governmentwide collaboration effort, which is the posting and updating of various EA and LOB related data and content. EA and LOB related data and content will be posted and available for use by architects, capital planners, other agency users, LOB Participants, etc. Users posting documents will adhere to the Manage Portal Content use case.

### **Assumptions**

1. Consensus is reached on appropriate EA/LOB related data that is to be posted.
2. Publication standards for EA documents exists.

### **Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA or LOB portal(s).

### **Post-conditions**

1. EA/LOB related data is posted and available for use.

### **Main Success Scenario**

1. User ensures that EA documents adhere to published EA standards.
2. User completes the Manage Portal Content use case, and navigates to the appropriate category/area for the data that is to be posted.

3. User posts/updates data.

### **Use Case #7: Categorize EA Submissions**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	7
<b>Name</b>	Categorize EA Submissions
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	

#### **Description**

This use case addresses the need for better categorization of EA documents. Agency architects will prepare their EA submissions using an EA taxonomy that mirrors the current EA assessment framework before posting them to EA Portal. This will facilitate a more structured, efficient and accurate assessment process

FEA architects review agency EA submissions that conform to the EA taxonomy<sup>14</sup> and perform their EA assessments.

#### **Assumptions**

#### **Pre-conditions**

1. An EA taxonomy that conforms to current EA Assessment Framework exists
2. User completes Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA portal.

#### **Post-conditions**

1. EA submissions are categorized and posted using the EA taxonomy that mirrors the current EA assessment framework.

#### **Main Success Scenario**

1. Agency architects categorize their EA submissions using EA taxonomy.
2. Agency architects post their EA submissions on EA portal

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<sup>14</sup> An EA taxonomy that mirrors the current EA assessment framework needs to be developed.

**Use Case #8: Discover EA and LOB Information**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	8
<b>Name</b>	Summary Use Case: Discover EA and LOB Information
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners Agency Users LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discover EA Information</li> <li>▪ Discover LOB Information</li> <li>▪ Conduct Data and Text Mining</li> <li>▪ Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets</li> <li>▪ Search Content</li> <li>▪ Select Content</li> <li>▪ Use Subscription/Notification Service</li> </ul>

**Description**

This use case is a summary use case that addresses one of the core requirements of the government wide collaboration effort, which is the ability to discover EA and LOB related data and content.

Users will execute this use case and be able to Discover EA Information, Discover LOB Information, Use Subscription/Notification Services, Conduct Data and Text Mining, Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets, Search Content and Select Content.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. Users find EA and LOB related data they are interested in

**Main Success Scenario**

1. Users Discover EA Information or Discover LOB Information.

2. Based on their role and their interest, users execute the Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets, Search Content or Conduct Data and Text Mining use cases.
3. Users execute the Select Content use case

### **Use Case #9: Discover EA Information**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	9
<b>Name</b>	Discover EA Information
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Agency Architects FEA Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities</li> <li>• Create/Modify Profiles</li> <li>• Discover EA and LOB Information</li> <li>• Manage Portal Content</li> <li>• Share EA Artifacts</li> <li>• Use Subscription/Notification Service</li> </ul>

### **Description**

This use case addresses the need for a central EA repository to meet the day-to-day needs of agency architects, capital planners and FEA architects. Architects and capital planners will Discover EA and LOB Information and use the central repository to discover and use various EA related documents. The central repository/portal will provide timely and relevant information to its users and provides structure to the somewhat unstructured EA environment that currently exists. The portal will serve as a governmentwide "one-stop shop"<sup>15</sup> for EA related data. The portal will be role based and present the appropriate role based information after the user completes the Login / Authenticate use case.

Agencies will be able to Share EA Artifacts freely without being constrained by incompatible structures and document formats.

The portal will provide a collaborative environment for users to Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities when using and developing various work products. Users will Create/Modify

<sup>15</sup> Further analysis is needed to determine if the portal will host content and act as the authoritative source for EA related data, just provide links to appropriate sources, or some combination thereof.

Profiles and be able to Use Subscription/Notification Services to get current and relevant information in their areas of interest.

Users will Manage Portal Content to ensure that documents available through the EA portal are current and up-to-date. Information will be categorized so that it is easy to access/find information. To enhance the EA portal's usefulness and ensure its quick adoption, a user-friendly and intuitive interface will be provided.

To enable users to see capabilities, processes, policies, etc. that pertain to a particular item and to enable them to take timely action, the EA Portal will enable the aggregation of relevant information into a "whole picture view". For example, if a user is interested in the E-authentication initiative, the portal will show how this initiative maps to the FEA reference models, list its capabilities, processes, policies, communities of practice that are interested in it, etc.

The portal will have the capacity to manage very large files (e.g. models and graphics).

The following categories of information will be available through the EA portal:

- EA documents including agency EA submissions, FEA reference models, etc.
- Links to agency EA sites and a way to show how the EA is tied to business strategy and business goals
- Policy documents, statutes, guidelines, directives, processes, procedures, etc. Changes to legislation and policies will be updated in a timely manner to ensure that users don't make decisions based on outdated information. Users will use the portal to discover, interpret and analyze these documents.
- EA sections of agency Exhibit 300 documents as well as 300s for LOBs.
- Governance documents
- Business modernization plans
- Smart buys
- EA case studies showing the business value of EA, to include a checklist of dependencies (architectural dependencies and inter-dependencies within case studies) will be provided.
- Best practices and lessons learned.
- Links to Communities of Practice (CoPs), Special Interest Groups (SIGs), etc.
- Standard checklist of how to perform various EA related activities such as EA mappings, transition plans, target architectures, costing models, etc., basically a practical EA guide.
- Laundry list of committees and their roles/functions to relieve confusion stemming from the plethora of governmentwide committees. Committees will be identified, documented and their purpose clearly communicated. POC information will also be provided.
- Links to work done by agencies in the areas of alternative analysis to preclude "reinvention of the wheel". For example, this may include access to alternative analyses on ERP Tools, Content Management Tools, Business Process Management Tools, etc.

## Assumptions

**Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions****Main Success Scenario**

1. Users will Create/Modify Profile and Use Subscription/Notification Services to ensure they have access to the data that is in their area of interest
2. Users completes the Discover EA and LOB Information use case to easily find the information they are seeking.
3. Users are presented with current and up-to-date information based on their role.
4. Users are able to see capabilities, processes, policies, schedules, procedures, service providers, CoPs, etc. that are tied to the item of interest (“whole picture view”)
5. Users are able to Share EA Artifacts with other agencies without being limited by incompatible structures and formats.
6. Users are able to Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities with users across the federal government on a variety of subject matters.

**Use Case #10: Discover LOB Information**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	10
<b>Name</b>	Discover LOB Information
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Agency Architects Capital Planners LOB Business Partners Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) Relevant eGov PMO and supporting government officials
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	Discover EA and LOB Information Manage Portal Content Share EA Artifacts

**Description**

This use case addresses the need for participants in an LOB initiative to Discover EA and LOB Information, including general descriptive and management information regarding the various LOBs from a central repository/knowledgebase. The knowledgebase / portal<sup>16</sup> will manage and make discoverable general descriptive information regarding the LOB, its plans and status. Users will Manage Content when posting data. Users will be able to Share EA Artifacts.

Specific information that will be available includes:

LOB Management Information:

- The LOB's charter, scope and membership (e.g., Yellow pages)
- Project organization (e.g., inventory and hierarchy of subteams, committees, etc.)
- Business processes supported and business rules and procedures
- Applicable best practices (e.g., results on RFI's) and lessons learned
- The LOB's governance model (e.g., authorities, roles and responsibilities)
- The LOB's development timeline (e.g., project Gantt Chart)
- The LOB's migration plans including transition steps and processes. This includes examples of agencies which have successfully migrated to LOB and their lessons learned.
- Transition and production schedules (e.g., what capabilities will be available when?)
- Pertinent agreements (e.g., MOUs and SLAs)
- Relationships/dependencies with other LOBs or eGov initiatives
- Relevant policy, mandates and guidelines, security of data, etc.

LOB Architecture Information:

- LOB architectural scope (e.g., Concept of Operations)
- Mapping of the LOB to the various FEA reference models
- As-is and target architectures (e.g., modeling of business processes)
- Transition plans
- Content from the EA section of the exhibit 300.
- Relevant agency and eGov initiative architectures (e.g., for IT investments that are mapped to the same FEA components as the LOB)
- Information regarding interfaces/touchpoints with other LOB's and eGov initiatives (this is especially germane for cross-cutting LOB's such as Information Systems Security)
- Architectural artifacts from other LOBs (where there are dependencies, interfaces, or reuse opportunities)

The scope and level of detail of these documents will vary depending on the LOB.

This portal will be an overarching portal covering all LOBs (with each LOB being a relatively autonomous community within the overarching portal) to promote cross LOB collaboration and consistency of documentation. The portal will seek to provide a consistent view across LOBs.

## Assumptions

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<sup>16</sup> Further analysis is required to determine whether the LOB portal can be consolidated with EA portal.

**Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. User is able to access and share LOB related information in a timely manner

**Main Success Scenario**

1. Users will complete the Manage Portal Content use case to post/update content.
2. Users complete the Discover EA and LOB Information use case to easily find the information they are seeking.
3. Users are presented with current and up-to-date LOB information based on their role.
4. Users are able to see LOB plans, status, scope, membership, business processes supported, LOB development timeline, transition and production schedules, etc.

**Use Case #11: Conduct Data and Text Mining**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	11
<b>Name</b>	Conduct Data and Text Mining
<b>Actor(s)</b>	FEA Architects
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	Discover EA and LOB Information

**Description**

This use cases addresses the requirement for FEA Architects to identify trends and patterns in agency investment data that is not readily apparent from the FEA mappings. Sophisticated data and text mining tools will be used to mine the data/text fields in the EA portal, LOB Portal, ITBRS database or any other database as appropriate. This use case pertains to FEA PMO architects only and will be implemented with appropriate security controls, due to the sensitive nature of agency investment data that the use case operates on.

**Assumptions**

**Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. FEA Architects are able to identify trends and patters using data/text mining tools.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. FEA architect Discovers EA and LOB Information or accesses ITBRS database or other relevant databases.
2. FEA architect uses data and text mining tools to perform analyses and discovers patterns that are not readily evident
3. FEA architect is able to identify common trends in agency investment data that is not apparent from the FEA mappings

**Use Case #12: Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	12
<b>Name</b>	Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT assets
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	Discover EA Information

**Description**

This use case addresses the need to enable the discovery of reusable IT investments and IT assets to encourage cross-agency partnering opportunities. Agencies will traverse through the FEA reference model mappings (PRM, BRM, SRM, TRM and in the future the DRM) to discover reusable IT investments and/or registered service components across the federal government that are of particular interest to them. For example, if a user is interested in seeing investments mapped to the Health LOB and "Access to Care" subfunction, they will traverse through the BRM to Health/Access to Care and see the list of investments that have been mapped to it.

Users will be able to find out the services a particular service component provides. They will also see service providers for investments mapped to the BRM and SRM. Users will be able to identify who provides a particular reusable service or business process. For example, for E-authentication, users will see who provides the service, how it functions, what it does, etc. The portal will also provide a way to discern who the users of an investment are from the supplier of the service.

POC information regarding IT investments and registered service components will be provided to enable collaboration.

**Assumptions**

1. Policy will allow the publishing of POC data

**Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA portal.

**Post-conditions**

1. User is able to browse through the FEA reference models to discover reusable IT investments and IT assets

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User Discovers EA and LOB Information
2. User chooses to get a cross-agency view of investments mapped to the various reference models.
3. User browses through FEA reference models to get to the desired level and sees investments mapped to it

And/or

4. User chooses to get a cross-agency view of registered service components by browsing through the SRM.
5. User gets to the desired SRM level and sees services components mapped to it

And/or

6. User starts with a registered service component, traverses up the SRM hierarchy to the desired SRM level, and sees investments that use the registered service component

**Use Case #13: Search Content**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	13
<b>Name</b>	Search Content
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners Agency Users
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	

**Description**

This use case addresses the requirements for a user to search for EA and LOB related content. The user will have the ability to search<sup>17</sup> portal content using key words and also limit the content to be searched by indicating certain sections or topics. Intelligent and sophisticated search engines that are capable of recognizing trends and patterns will be used. Once the search results are returned, the user will be able to Select Content and view or download the content as necessary. The search results screen must be customized to provide the appropriate options.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. Search results are displayed to the user.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User accesses search screen.
2. User enters search criteria
3. User submits search criteria.
4. System searches EA and/or LOB portals for matches using the user's search criteria.
5. Use case ends when the system displays the search results to the user

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<sup>17</sup> Detailed and specific search requirements/capabilities and search criteria will be defined in the next phase of the requirements analysis

**Use Case #14: Select Content**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	14
<b>Name</b>	Select Content
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners Agency Users
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	Search Content Conduct Data and Text Mining Discover EA Information Discover LOB Information Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets

**Description**

This use case addresses the requirements for a user to select content that he/she wishes to operate on (view, update, download, etc.). User will execute Discover EA Information, Discover LOB Information, Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets, Search Content or Conduct Data and Text Mining use cases or navigate to appropriate section of EA and/or LOB portals and select<sup>18</sup> content that he/she wishes to operate on.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions****Main Success Scenario**

1. User executes Discover EA Information, Discover LOB Information, Discover Reusable IT Investments and IT Assets, Search Content or Conduct Data and Text Mining use cases or navigates to appropriate section of EA and/or LOB portals.
2. System presents user with a means of selecting the desired content, including displaying the title, description, last revision date, etc.

<sup>18</sup> Detailed and specific selection requirements/capabilities will be defined in the next phase of the requirements analysis process.

3. User selects the content on which he/she wishes to operate (e.g., view, update, download, etc)

### **Use Case #15: Use Subscription/Notification Service**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	15
<b>Name</b>	Use Subscription/Notification Service
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case</b>	Create/Modify Profile Discover EA Information Discover LOB Information

#### **Description**

This use case addresses the need for portal users to subscribe to the portal content they are interested in so that they can be automatically notified when information in content is changed (added, modified or deleted). Users will be able to receive notification messages when content changes occur so that they can be aware of the most current and up-to-date information, and can access it at their discretion.

After completing the Create/Modify Profile use case, the user specifies which categories of content in his/her profile he/she wants to subscribe to. The user is also able to specify the type (when new content is added, when content is deleted, when content is updated, etc.) and frequency of notification messages that he/she wants to receive.

#### **Assumptions**

#### **Pre-conditions**

1. User completes the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA or LOB portal(s).
2. User has created a portal profile.

#### **Post-conditions**

1. User subscribes and receives notification messages when content that he/she is interested in is changed (added, deleted or modified).

#### **Main Success Scenario**

1. User Discovers EA Information or Discovers LOB Information.

2. User chooses categories of content in his/her profile that he/she wants to subscribe to.
3. User specifies the type of notification messages that he/she wants to receive.
4. User specifies frequency of notification messages that he/she wants to receive.

### **Summary Use Case: Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	16
<b>Name</b>	Summary Use Case: Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Agency Architects Capital Planners Chief Architects Forum (CAF) Architecture and Infrastructure Committee (AIC) FEA Architects Information Policy and Technology Analyst (IPT) Resource Management Officer (RMO)
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discover EA and LOB Information</li> <li>▪ Access Problem Resolution Forum</li> <li>▪ Create/Modify User Profile</li> <li>▪ Create Collaborative Workspace</li> <li>▪ Develop LOB Business Case</li> <li>▪ Manage Workspace Users</li> <li>▪ FEA Stakeholder Collaboration</li> <li>▪ Use Subscription/Notification Service</li> </ul>

### **Description**

This use case is a summary use case that addresses one of the core requirements of the governmentwide collaboration effort on FEA related topics, which is the ability to use systems to bring communities together and enable broad and dynamic participation to achieve efficiency, consistency, reduction in redundancy, cost saving, etc.

Users Discover EA and LOB Information that they are interested in and initiate collaboration<sup>19</sup> (discussion forums, chat rooms, listservs, etc.) with other agency users. Users will be able to Create Workspaces, Manage Workspace Users, Create/Modify Profiles and Use Subscription/Notification Service during the collaboration process.

<sup>19</sup> This use case addresses generic collaboration needs. Identifying specific collaboration requirements of different actors/communities entails further analysis

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case and have access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. User is able to collaborate with other agency users and SMEs.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User Discovers EA and LOB Information that he/she is interested in
2. User Creates Workspace, Manages Workspace Users, Creates/Modifies Profiles, Uses Subscription/Notification Services as appropriate
3. User initiates collaboration with other agency users or SMEs to Develop LOB Business Case, Access Problem Forum, or to work on any cross-agency activities as appropriate.

**Use Case #17: Create Collaborative Workspace**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	17
<b>Name</b>	Create Collaborative Workspace
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	Manage Workspace Users Manage Portal Content

**Description**

This use case addresses the requirement to permit the creation of collaborative workspaces to enable the architects, capital planners and other agency users to collaborate within their particular communities of interest. Users with the appropriate roles will be able to create a collaborative workspace and Manage Workspace Users.

Users with appropriate roles will follow the Manage Portal Content use case when posting documents to the workspace.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has the role of owner/administrator.

**Post-conditions**

1. Collaboration workspace is created.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User with appropriate role creates collaborative workspace
2. User with appropriate role Manages Workspace Users

**Use Case #18: Manage Workspace Users**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	18
<b>Name</b>	Manage Workspace Users
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	

**Description**

This use case addresses the need to manage the roles of the users of a collaborative workspace. Managing Workspace Users entails adding, editing or deleting users in a collaborative workspace. Users playing the owner/administrator role of a collaborative space will be able to add, delete or edit users' security profiles and assign the appropriate roles/security privileges to them.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has the appropriate role.

**Post-conditions**

1. Users with the appropriate roles are able to add/delete/edit users' security profiles in the collaborative workspace

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User with appropriate role accesses collaborative workspace
2. User adds/deletes/edits users' security profile in the collaborative workspace

**Use Case #19: Share EA Artifacts**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	19
<b>Name</b>	Share EA Artifacts
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	Discover EA and LOB Information Collaborate

**Description**

This use case addresses the need for agencies and LOBs to share EA artifacts that are based on agreed to EA standards in order to find efficiencies, opportunities to collaborate on similar initiatives and to learn from each others' EA efforts and experiences.

**Assumptions**

1. Agreements between agencies for cross-agency EA sharing exists.
2. EA publication standards<sup>20</sup> exist.

**Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to EA or LOB portal(s).

**Post-conditions**

1. Agencies are able to share their EA artifacts that are based on agreed to EA standards.

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<sup>20</sup> EA standard needs to be developed.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. Architect completes Discover EA and LOB Information use case and finds appropriate EA artifact.
2. Architect initiates the sharing of EA artifacts by Collaborating with appropriate agencies, finding POC information and making contact, etc.

**Use Case #20: Develop LOB Business Case**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	20
<b>Name</b>	Develop LOB Business Case
<b>Actor(s)</b>	LOB Business Partners Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) Architects
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	Collaborate Discover EA and LOB Information Post/Update Content

**Description**

LOB participants need the capability to Collaborate on Governmentwide Opportunities to interact and jointly contribute to the development of the exhibit 300 business case and related documents for the LOB, following the OMB circular A-11 process and in keeping with the LOB due diligence model as published by the OMB eGov PMO. The use case includes the collection and storage of raw information needed for the business case (e.g., costing information, results of agency data calls, etc.), analysis and sharing of analytical results, and production of the business case itself. Access to sample exhibit 300's from agencies that have already migrated to the LOB solution would also be provided.

LOB managing partners, SMEs, and architects contribute to the development of the business case for the LOB (a Capital Planning function). Because business case information is budget sensitive, controlled access to the business case information with appropriate security will be enforced per the Login / Authenticate use case.

Collaborative capabilities as described in the Collaborate on Government Wide Opportunities use case will be provided. Content published in portal will adhere to the Post/Update Content use case.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. User has completed the Login / Authenticate use case and has access to LOB portal.

**Post-conditions**

1. User is able to interact with LOB team to develop LOB business case.

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User executes Discover EA and LOB Information use case to find the LOB and business case he/she would like to work on
2. User interacts with the LOB team to develop business case
3. User takes appropriate action (e.g., performs analysis of content and produces or updates draft deliverables, discusses matters with other members, exchanges information with other members, etc.)

**Use Case #21: Access Problem Resolution Forum**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	21
<b>Name</b>	Access Problem Resolution Forum
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Architects Capital Planners LOB Participants
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Included use case(s)</b>	

**Description**

This use case addresses the need to create a governmentwide knowledgebase / discussion forum for FEA and eGov problem identification and resolution. This environment will be used to post problems, host chat sessions regarding possible solutions, etc. between government users, SMEs and the FEA PMO staff. This is envisioned as a dynamic, user driven and largely self-policed forum to share recommendations, solutions, experiences and lessons learned focused on specific issues and problems raised by participants.

This use case addresses the need to better organize, manage and track issues. The FEA PMO will use this environment to better understand agencies' problems, devise ways to quickly resolve them, provide reporting to the FEA PMO to gauge performance (e.g., timeliness of

response, quality, etc.), and identify patterns and trends to enable proactive identification of systemic issues/problems.

The portal implementation of this use case will foster better accountability, customer satisfaction, better reporting and better lifecycle management of issues.

**Assumptions**

1. A government wide problem identification and resolution system is in scope of the FEA's mission

**Pre-conditions****Post-conditions**

1. User gets resolution to his/her problem/issue in a timely manner

**Main Success Scenario**

1. User logs in to the FEA and EGov Problem Identification and Resolution Knowledgebase/Discussion Forum
2. User can choose to perform any of the following:
  - a. Post new questions
  - b. Search for similar issues and get answers to his/her questions
  - c. Collaborate with SMEs or other users on issues and solutions
  - d. Provide answers to questions that he/she is capable of answering

**Use Case #22: FEA Stakeholder Collaboration**

<b>Use Case ID</b>	22
<b>Name</b>	FEA Stakeholder Collaboration
<b>Actor(s)</b>	Agency Architects Chief Architects Forum (CAF) Architecture and Infrastructure Committee (AIC) FEA Architects IPTs RMOs
<b>Priority</b>	Low
<b>Included Use Case(s)</b>	

**Description**

This use case addresses the need for enhanced communication and collaboration between FEA architects, RMOs, IPTs and agency submitters of architectural information to facilitate knowledge sharing and foster better understanding. The collaboration environment will be used by FEA architects, RMOs, IPTs and agency submitters during the budget analysis phase.

The collaborative environment will also be used by FEA architects, the AIC and the CAF when working on FEA reference model changes/additions, etc. The collaboration environment will be structured to comply with the FEA governance model (with regards to roles and responsibilities) to ensure that specific content is only accessed by those with the appropriate roles.

**Assumptions****Pre-conditions**

1. Users have completed the Login / Authenticate use case.

**Post-conditions****Main Success Scenario**

1. During the annual budget cycle, FEA Architects, RMO's, IPTs and agency submitters use the collaboration environment as necessary to ask questions, get answers, get clarifications, etc.
2. FEA architects and agency submitters use the collaboration environment during the EA assessment phase to ask questions, get answers, provide clarifications, etc.

## Appendix C-1: CORE.gov Profile

<b>System Name:</b> Component Organization and Registration Environment (CORE.gov)	
Objective / Mission	<p>CORE.gov is a collaborative environment and web space with tools and capabilities that encourages and enables consistent use and reuse of business processes and FEA components within and across Federal Agencies. The vision of CORE is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide the management capability for the entire component lifecycle</li> <li>▪ Become the government's premier registry and repository of technical- and business-process components</li> <li>▪ Provide a library of approved components for use and enhancement</li> <li>▪ Provide the collaborative environment for continual development of the FEA reference models</li> </ul> <p>The overall goal of CORE is to promote standardization through the reuse of agency business functions and IT services. CORE supports a component resource registry / repository with a governance structure, provides space for project management activities and documents, and provides collaboration capabilities. Specific goals of CORE are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Foster interagency collaboration on component-based development</li> <li>▪ Leverages mature and developing components by facilitating component discovery, availability and reuse</li> <li>▪ Reduce the proliferation of redundant registries/repositories</li> <li>▪ Apply a standardized component definition to the FEA</li> <li>▪ Provide a forum for evaluating and improving the component lifecycle process and presenting a unified lifecycle vision</li> <li>▪ Support e-Gov initiatives</li> <li>▪ Be user-friendly, efficient, and effective</li> <li>▪ Promote stakeholder participation and increase stakeholders / subject matter expertise through interagency efforts</li> <li>▪ Support OMB mandates for FEA development</li> <li>▪ Refine and manage the component lifecycle process</li> </ul>
Description of User Community	<p>CORE.gov serves a broad user community, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Component developers and sponsors</li> </ul>

<b>System Name: Component Organization and Registration Environment (CORE.gov)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program managers</li> <li>▪ Business line SMEs</li> <li>▪ Enterprise and segment architects</li> <li>▪ System and point solution architects</li> </ul>
Description of Functionality / Services	<p>CORE.gov provides a collaborative environment and workspace with tools and capabilities that encourages consistent use and reuse of business processes and FEA components within and across Federal Agencies (Tools: Email capabilities, 3rd Level Web domain, Workspace for documents, announcement capabilities, role definitions, etc.)</p> <p>CORE allows program managers the ability to select what content they share and determine how much collaboration they need. Additionally, CORE.gov facilitates the integration of business patterns and processes across organizational structures while offering an Internet domain to work in at no cost to the agency or program.</p> <p>CORE provides two basic capabilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A component resource space, for common business solutions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reusable business processes,</li> <li>▪ Technical components,</li> <li>▪ White Papers relating to pertinent FEA objectives,</li> <li>▪ Best Practices and case studies, and</li> <li>▪ Internet links to legislative information, and other government-sponsored registries / repositories</li> </ul> <p>(Registered components are categorized using the taxonomies of the FEA's Business, Service, Performance, Technical, and the first version of the Data Reference Models)</p> </li> <li>2. A collaboration environment promotes the integration of federal inter-agency and intra-agency work to avoid reinventing the wheel and duplicating enterprise and architectural component development. Capabilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Space for project documents and files,</li> <li>▪ Announcements and Listserv, and</li> <li>▪ Software development space with version control.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Primary Use Cases	<p>CORE has five primary use cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Register Components – Actors in this use case</li> </ol>

<b>System Name: Component Organization and Registration Environment (CORE.gov)</b>	
	<p>include component sponsors. The sponsor completes a form describing the component and submits it to the CORE.gov Steering Committee for review in accordance with the established component governance process. Submissions that are approved by the steering committee are entered into the registry for discovery as potentially reusable components.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Search / Discover Components – Actors in this use case include architects (at the enterprise, segment and solution/point level), data architects, and business line SME's (for business processes, best practices and other non-technical components). Actors browse through registered components using the FEA taxonomy or using a search engine based on textual (e.g., keyword) searches</li> <li>3. Collaborate in Communities of Interest – Actors in this use case include all categories of CORE.gov users (e.g., developers, community owners, architects, etc.). This use case supports a community dialog (e.g., threaded discussions) around topics of interest, access to shared documents, and the capability to communicate with other community members through announcements or email (e.g., listserv).</li> <li>4. Manage Communities of Interest – Actors in this use case include all categories of CORE.gov users (e.g., developers, community owners. Architects, etc.). This is a general category of use cases that entails administrative capabilities such as establishing a community of interest (defining its access privileges, file structure for documents, etc .) which is available to a community owner (or delegate), and content management capabilities such as document posting and version control that are generally available to the entire community.</li> <li>5. Manage Access – Actors in this use case include architects and program managers. This use case handles user authentication and user authorization. Users with the appropriate roles can create/modify user accounts/passwords to allow users to Login/Authenticate, Log off and to manage users' access control.</li> </ol>
Categories of Data Managed by the System	<p>Metadata regarding the registered component (type, version number, FEA mappings, status, etc.), discussion regarding the lifecycle management of the component, documents pertaining to the implementation of the component (e.g., policy and guidelines), interface descriptions for technical components (e.g., WSDL), common business solutions (e.g., process descriptions), best practices, white papers, case</p>

<b>System Name: Component Organization and Registration Environment (CORE.gov)</b>	
	studies, etc.
FEA Mapping	<p>BRM – CORE supports three Business areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mode of Delivery (Line of Business: Knowledge creation and management, Subfunction: Knowledge dissemination)</li> <li>2. Support Delivery of Services (Line of Business: Planning and resource allocation, Subfunction: Enterprise architecture)</li> <li>3. Management of Government Resources (Line of Business: Information technology management, Subfunctions: Systems Development, Lifecycle/change management, Information Management)</li> </ol> <p>SRM – CORE supports four Service Domains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Business Management Services (Service Type: Management of Process)</li> <li>2. Digital Asset Services (Service Types: content management, knowledge management, document management)</li> <li>3. Back Office Services (Service Type: Data management)</li> <li>4. Support Services (Service Type: Collaboration)</li> </ol>
Security and Access	CORE has both public (anonymous) access and password level authentication, depending upon the content of material and/or the role that a user may have within a particular community of interest. Community owners may, at their discretion, authorize various levels of access to content within their collaboration communities if appropriate. For example, owners of components that are under development may wish to limit access to sensitive drafts of documents that are not yet ready for public consumption.
Lifecycle Phase	CORE.gov is currently in limited production with several active communities of interest. Full Deployment (Operational) that incorporates feedback from the initial user experience is anticipated in the current FY.
Quality Indicator	In successful production for more than one year.
Conditions for Interagency Use	There are no conditions imposed on anonymous users of the publicly available content of CORE.gov. Creation of collaborative communities of interest within CORE requires seat licenses for each user.
Relevant OMB Policy	None

**Appendix C-2: FEAMS Profile**

<b>System Name: Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS)</b>	
Objective / Mission	<p>FEAMS is a web based system that provides agencies with access to Federal-wide initiatives aligned to the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), so as to enable discovery of opportunities for cross-agency collaboration and reuse of IT solutions. FEAMS promotes the sharing of information about approved IT investments among Federal Agencies. The vision of FEAMS is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable agencies to discover and leverage existing and planned IT investments or respective business processes, service components, and technologies across the federal government</li> <li>• Facilitate the identification of cross-agency synergies and already-existing assets and enable agencies to “make more informed operational and investing decisions” (PMA, page 21) using FEAMS during the capital planning process through searching across existing, approved IT investments and their respective alignment to lines of business, performance goals, service capabilities, and technologies</li> <li>• Promote increased degrees of discovery and information sharing through a common and approved framework and promote the sharing of FEA-related investment information more quickly and conveniently between the federal agencies</li> <li>• Support OMB and agencies in the identification of redundant systems and programs across the federal government</li> </ul>
Description of User Community	<p>FEAMS serves the following user community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agency capital planners</li> <li>▪ Program managers</li> <li>▪ Enterprise and segment architects</li> <li>▪ LOB participants</li> </ul>
Description of Functionality / Services	<p>FEAMS allows federal agencies to view the entire landscape of the federal IT investment budget in terms of FEA alignment to services, capabilities, processes, and technologies and improves agencies’ ability to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for business-focused collaboration,</li> </ul>

<b>System Name: Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities to share and/or re-use service components,</li> <li>• Suitable technologies already being used elsewhere, in support of service components</li> <li>• Performance metrics that are used in achieving performance objectives.</li> </ul> <p>FEAMS is populated with agency investment data after the President's budget is released.</p> <p>FEAMS provides an information-sharing environment which offers OMB and Federal agencies a mechanism for discovering and identifying similar IT investments in order to possibly collaborate and form a joint investment request. This capability inherently improves federal government efficiency by promoting the discovery and re-use of existing IT resources.</p> <p>FEAMS provides online query and discovery capabilities into the approved budget for IT Investments, in the context of their alignment to the BRM, PRM, SRM, and TRM. This high-level sharing platform allows agencies to learn and leverage from within and across other Federal agencies, hence shifting from a "stove-pipe" model to a common and unified Government. It also allows OMB and agencies to identify redundant systems and programs.</p>
Primary Use Cases	<p>FEAMS has six primary use cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Get a Cross-Agency View of IT Investments – Actors in this use case include capital planners, architects, program managers and LOB participants. Actors can choose to limit their view to their agency's IT investments or get a cross-agency view of IT investments by browsing through the FEA taxonomy. IT investments and their mappings to the FEA can be viewed. Investments mapped to a particular FEA reference model level can also be viewed.</li> <li>2. Search / Discover Similar IT Investments and/or Identify Redundancy– Actors in this use case include capital planners, architects, program managers and LOB participants. Actors can discover similar IT investments and/or identify redundancy by browsing through the FEA taxonomy or using a search engine based on textual (e.g., keyword) searches.</li> <li>3. Customize Investment View Through the FEA Taxonomy and/or Business Roles – Actors in this use</li> </ol>

<b>System Name: Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS)</b>	
	<p>case include capital planners, architects, program managers and LOB participants. Actors can select different FEA reference model levels (BRM, SRM, PRM, TRM) that they are interested in and limit their view of IT investments to be in line with their selections. Users can also customize their view based on role (budget analyst, business analyst, segment architect, solution architect, etc). Users will get a customized view based on their selections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Post Investment Data – Actors in this use case are architects and program managers with the appropriate security privilege. Actors load Exhibit 300 investment data into the FEAMS database after the President's budget is released to the public.</li> <li>5. Manage Access/Profile – Actors in this use case include capital planners, architects, program managers and LOB participants. Users with the appropriate roles can create/modify user accounts/passwords to allow users to Login/Authenticate, Log off and to manage users' access control (user authorization). Managing profile entails, changing POC information, changing passwords, selecting appropriate data set year, selecting role, etc.</li> <li>6. Access Various Reports – Actors in this use case include capital planners, architects, program managers and LOB participants. Actors can choose to see various reports including E-Gov initiatives, federal agency/sub agency and their descriptions, FEA XML schema, etc.</li> </ol>
Categories of Data Managed by the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment specific data including, unique identification id, investment title, investment description, investment mappings to the FEA.</li> <li>• FEA related data including FEA reference model data, investments mapped to the different FEA reference model levels, statistics of investments mapped to the different FEA reference models, etc.</li> <li>• Various documents related to the FEA including, a list of E-gov initiatives and their descriptions, FEA XML Schema, etc.</li> </ul>
FEA Mapping	<p>BRM – FEAMS supports three Business areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mode of Delivery (Line of Business: Knowledge creation and management, Subfunction: Knowledge dissemination)</li> <li>2. Support Delivery of Services (Line of Business: Planning and resource allocation, Subfunctions:</li> </ol>

<b>System Name: Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System (FEAMS)</b>	
	<p>Budget Formulation, Capital Planning, Enterprise architecture, Management Improvement)</p> <p>3. Management of Government Resources (Line of Business: Information technology management, Subfunction: Information Management)</p> <p>SRM – FEAMS supports three Service Domains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Business Management Services (Service Type: Investment Management, Management of Process)</li> <li>2. Digital Asset Services (Service Type: Knowledge management)</li> <li>3. Business Analytical Services (Service Type: Knowledge Discovery)</li> <li>4. Back Office Services (Service Type: Data management)</li> <li>5. Support Services (Service Type: Search)</li> </ol>
Security and Access	<p>FEAMS only allows access to federal government employees. The FEAMS user registration process has established a process by which to verify that only federal government users are granted access to FEAMS.</p> <p>FEAMS requires a valid user name and password to allow access to its content/database. Users are authenticated and given access to the content that is consistent with their role.</p>
Lifecycle Phase	FEAMS is currently in production.
Quality Indicator	In successful production for more than one year.
Conditions for Interagency Use	There are no conditions imposed on authenticated users for interagency use.
Relevant OMB Policy	<p>The publishing of agency POC information for each investment is prohibited by OMB policy.</p> <p>Granting access to government contractors with a valid need to access FEAMS is prohibited by OMB policy.</p>

**Appendix D: Acronyms**

AIC	Architecture and Infrastructure Committee
BRM	Business Reference Model
CAF	Chief Architect's Forum
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CM	Change Management / Configuration Management
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CoP	Community of Practice
CORE	Component Organization and Registration Environment
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf Software
DRM	Data Reference Model
EA	Enterprise Architecture
FEA	Federal Enterprise Architecture
FEAC	Federal Enterprise Architecture Certificate (Institute)
FEAMS	Federal Enterprise Architecture Management System
IAC	Industry Advisory Council
IPT	Information Policy and Technology
IPV6	Internet Protocol Version 6
IT	Information Technology
LOB	Line of Business
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PMA	Presidential Management Agenda
PMO	Program Management Office
POC	Point of Contact
PRM	Performance Reference Model
RFI	Request for Information
RMO	Resource Management Office
SIG	Special Interest Group
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SME	Subject matter Expert
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SRM	Service Component Reference Model
TRM	Technical Reference Model